

## **FLEXIBLE METAL WIRE STENT**

### **Background of the Invention**

5 This invention relates to stents and is directed more particularly to a self-expanding, generally cylindrical stent preferably made of a shape memory alloy such as Nitinol.

Specifically, it is directed to an improved version of the type of stents described in U.S. Patent 5,354,308 to Simon et al. and U.S. Patent 5,540,712 to Kleshinski et al. The entire contents of these patents is incorporated herein by  
10 reference.

The stents of these patents are adapted to assume one configuration in which the stent is expanded and another configuration in which the stent is in a reduced size for delivery by catheter. The stent may be laminated within an elastomeric sleeve.

15 It has been deemed desirable to provide stents of this kind in elongated versions. Such elongated versions require additional flexibility over the length of the stent.

### **Summary of the Invention**

20 It is therefore, an object of the invention to provide stents of the foregoing type in which a plurality of radial sections or segments made up of the cells comprise the body of the stent the segments being interconnected by a single wire or one pair of adjacent sections of the wire which act as bridges, the straight connector sections being longitudinally aligned with the longitudinal dimension of the stent body  
25 or at an angle thereto. Such connector sections have been found to provide requisite flexibility in elongated versions of these types of stents both for delivery and implantation.

### **Brief Description of the Figures**

30 Figure 1 is a view of one form a stent embodiment of the invention including two bridging sections between cell segments;

EV441613825US

Figure 2 is a view in flat projection that is a representation in planar view of a mandrel surface with up-standing pins for guiding the placement of a wire (wire winding pattern) in forming a stent of the invention of the type shown in Figure 1 having two bridging sections between cell segments;

5                   Figure 3 is a close-up detail view of a portion of the two bridge stent arrangement of Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is a planar view similar to Figure 2 showing the wire winding patterns for preparing a stent embodiment having a single bridge section between stent segments, the bridge section being parallel to the longitudinal axis of the stent;

10                   Figure 5 is a close-up detail view of a portion of a stent embodiment having a single bridge section between stent segments, the bridging sections being at an angle with respect to the longitudinal axis of the stent;

Figure 6 is a planar view similar to Figures 2 and 4 showing the wire winding pattern for preparing a stent embodiment as shown in Figure 5;

15                   Figure 7 is a modified showing of a single bridge arrangement for minimizing shortening of the stent during compression;

Figure 8 is a planar view similar to Figures 2, 4 and 6 showing the wire winding pattern for preparing a stent having three bridging sections between cell segments;

20                   Figure 9 is a view of an embodiment of a stent having two bridging sections between cell segments, the sections being angularly positioned with respect to each other and with respect to the longitudinal axis of the stent;

Figure 10 is a close-up detail view of a portion of the two bridge stent arrangement of Figure 9 wherein the cell segments are off set with respect to adjacent segments and the bridging sections are at an angle with respect to the longitudinal axis of the stent;

Figure 11 is a planar view similar to Figures 2, 4, 6 and 8 showing the wire winding pattern for preparing the stent of Figures 9 and 10;

30                   Figure 12 is a view of another stent embodiment having bridging sections extending between adjacent segments of the stent, successive bridging sections being displaced or staggered circumferentially with respect to each other;

Figure 13 is a close-up detail view of a portion of the stent of Figure 12, and

Figure 14 is a showing of a stent similar to that of Figures 12 and 13 except that the bridging sections (two) extend continuously through the length of the stent.

#### Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

In the Figures similar numbers are used throughout to indicate similar elements.

Referring to Figures 1-3, it will be seen that one stent embodiment includes a skeletal frame generally indicated at 2, formed from a single wire 4. The frame is in the form of a hollow cylinder as can be seen in the Figures, the front surface being shown in detail while the rear surface is in shadow. Other hollow cross-sectional shapes may be used. The wire 4 includes a plurality of abutting straight portions 6 which are joined to each other, as by welding, to form closed cell configurations 7 which make up spaced sections or cell segments 9 to form the cylindrical body of the stent when connected together by bridging sections 11. In Figures 1-3, the stent is shown in a first condition in which the frame is expanded and relatively rigid.

Spaced cell sections or segments 9 are each interconnected by two bridging sections, each consisting of one pair of straight bridging sections 11 of wire 4 which are adjacent to each other and longitudinally aligned with respect to the longitudinal dimension of the stent body portion 9. Straight sections 11 function as connector members to interconnect cell segments 9 and to provide flexibility and spacing therebetween.

Figure 2 shows the winding pattern of wire 4 in projection on the upstanding pins 19 of cylindrical mandrel 21, also shown in flattened projection. The winding pattern shown provides the desirable stent configuration of Figure 1 which results in an elongated stent of improved flexibility.

In Figure 1 the stent is shown in a first condition in which the frame 2 is expanded and substantially tubular in configuration. Ends 8, 10 of the single wire 4 making up the stent are disposed at one end of the stent as can be seen in Figure 2.

These ends are preferably welded together. The abutting and elongated straight portions 6 and 11 of wire 4 facilitate the use of strong elongated welds to securely join wire portions 6 together and 11 together. Preferably, welds of the type disclosed in co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 08/735,031 will be used for this purpose.

- 5 The content of that application is incorporated herein by reference. Wire 4 preferably is round in cross-section although it may be square, rectangular, D shape or any other shape. In the straight portions 6 of the frame the joined wire segments are disposed, relative to the tubular configuration of the frame, circumferentially thereof. Wire 4 abuts itself only at the straight portions 6 and 11. It does not cross itself at any point.
- 10 Accordingly, the frame wall forming the stent has a thickness equal to the diameter of wire 4. The bridging sections or connecting members 11 extend longitudinally with respect to the longitudinal axis of the stent.

- The tubular body portion made up of spaced segments 9 comprises a mesh formed by the winding of wire 4, the mesh comprising a plurality of
- 15 interconnected cells 7 of a polygonal configuration when viewed in plan, providing straight sides to form the aforementioned straight portions 6 and spaced cell segments 9. The polygonal cells 7 preferably are of a hexagonal configuration and are closed, which readily provides expansion and rigidity characteristics desirable in the structure and operation of the stent. Preferably, the stent comprises 6 of the polygonal cells 7
- 20 circumferentially and an even number of the polygonal cells along its length, thereby facilitating formation of the stent by the single wire 4 in the pattern shown in Figure 2.

- The stents of this invention may have disposed thereon an elastomeric or textile sleeve (not shown) such as PET, PTFE, silk, polyurethanes or polyesters
- 25 for example, which is expandable on the stent as the stent expands to its enlarged configuration. The sleeves may include drugs. The sleeved stent may have added benefit in certain circumstances and thus is considered to be within the scope of the present invention.

- The stent wire is preferably made of an alloy of nickel and titanium
- 30 which provides the stent with a thermal memory. The unique characteristics of such alloys which are generally known as "Nitinol" is that they have thermally triggered shape memories which allows the stent to be constructed in the aforesaid first

condition, i.e., expanded and the alloy to be cooled and thereby softened compressing to a second condition, i.e., smaller for loading into a catheter in a relatively compressed state and to regain the memorized enlarged shape when warmed to a selected temperature such as human body temperature. The two interchangeable  
5 shapes sizes are possible because of the two different crystalline structures which exist in such alloys at different temperatures.

Accordingly, as is known in the art, when stents of the type described herein are subjected to a temperature at or less than the transition temperature of the alloy, the relatively rigid stent changes to a second condition in which it is relatively  
10 compressible. In such a condition the stent may be compressed easily to a small diameter which is conveniently delivered by means of a catheter for implanting. The stent following implantation upon reaching a higher temperature such as body temperature then self-expands to its memorized larger shape.

Of course, the stents of this invention may be made of other materials  
15 such as stainless steel to be balloon expandable or the like as known in the art. Polymeric materials may also be used. Composites of Nitinol with other metals such as chrome or nitinol cored wire cored with alloys such as tantalum may be used.

Figure 4 shows the winding pattern for forming a stent similar to that of Figures 1-3 but having only one bridging section or connecting member 11  
20 between cell segments 9. Only a single wire is used in this wire winding pattern and the connecting members are parallel to the longitudinal axis of the stent.

Figure 5 and 6 shown an embodiment 2 in which the single connecting member 11 between adjacent segments 9 is angularly positioned with respect to the longitudinal axis of the stent. Figure 5 shows a portion of the stent including the  
25 single angled connector between stent segments. Figure 6 is the winding pattern for this embodiment.

Figure 7 shows another alternative stent design 2 with a single bridge connector member 11. It consists of a single wire multiple segment hexagonal cell stent having the ability to provide minimal shortening in overall length during  
30 compression to a smaller diameter for delivery. In this design the wire configuration of hexagonal shaped cells 7 emanating from segment 9 join a hexagonal cell 13 having a reverse direction 15 for two sides of the cell to allow the cell to absorb the opposite

cell's elongation. This inversion is only necessary at the junction points of connector member connections of the segments. The inversion arrangement may be used with other cell geometric shapes.

Referring now to Figure 8, the wire winding pattern for preparing a  
5 stent having three bridge connector members 11 between each of segments 9 is shown. The same members are used to indicate elements which are similar to those of Figures 2 and 4.

Another particularly preferred embodiment is shown in Figures 9, 10  
and 11 wherein the bridging connector members 11 are two in number between  
10 segments 9 and are angularly positioned with respect to each other and with respect to the longitudinal axis of the stent. The various size cells 7a and 7b making up each of the cell segments 9, the segments being offset with respect to each other such that the adjacent points 22 of the segments do not contact each other when the stent is bent as in flexing it to move around bends in the vasculature. The same numbers are used to  
15 indicate elements similar to those of Figure 1. Figure 10 shows a close-up detail of the connectors 11 in a portion of the stent shown in Figure 9. Figure 11, similar to Figures 2, 4, 6 and 8, show the wire winding pattern to be used in preparing the stent.

The embodiment of Figures 12 and 13 differs of the preceding  
20 embodiments in that a plurality of wires are used to form the stent. In this embodiment each segment 9 is formed of a individual wire, the end segments 9a being two cells in length while the internal segments 9b are only one cell in length. Connector members 11 extend between adjacent segments 9 and are interconnected as shown in the Figures. This embodiment includes a staggered single wire bridge  
25 arrangement between segments.

The embodiment of Figure 14 is similar in most respects to that of  
Figures 12 and 13 except that connector member 11 extends continuously through the longitudinal length of the stent. The two connector members 11 are connected substantially 180° apart. Optionally, only one continuous connector member may be  
30 included.

The above Examples and disclosure are intended to be illustrative and not exhaustive. These examples and description will suggest many variations and

alternatives to one of ordinary skill in this art. All these alternatives and variations are intended to be included within the scope of the attached claims. Those familiar with the art may recognize other equivalents to the specific embodiments described herein which equivalents are also intended to be encompassed by the claims attached  
5 hereto.